Water Quality Information Resources

Troy Department of Public Works
..... **248-524-3370**

Detroit Water & Sewerage Department
..... **313-224-4800**

US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
..... **800-426-4791**

Oakland County Health Division Laboratory
..... **248-424-7098**

EPA webpage:
..... **www.epa.gov/epahome/rules.htm**

The Detroit Board of Water Commissioners holds regular, public meetings at 2:30 p.m. on the 4th Wednesday of each month at the Water Board Building, 735 Randolph Street in Detroit. Interested members of the public are welcome to attend. Call 313-224-4800 for information and to confirm meeting dates and times.

Automatic Water Bill Payment

The City of Troy offers residents the option to select Automatic Bill Payment for their quarterly water bill. The City continues to send a regular billing statement in advance - allowing the resident the opportunity to submit billing inquiries prior to payment. The payments are automatically deducted from your designated personal savings or checking account on the bill's **due date**.

Automatic Bill Payment service is free to the customer and to the City. No more checks to write, postage, late fees or hassles!

For information about this service, contact the Treasurer's department at 248-524-3333.

Additional Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food & Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Troy City Council
Mayor Jeanne M. Stine
Mayor Pro Tem Louise Schilling
Councilman Henry Allemon
Councilman Anthony Pallotta
Councilman Eldon Thompson
Councilman John Stevens
Councilman Tom Kaszubski

City Manager
John Szerlag
Public Works Director
William Need
Superintendent of Water & Sewer
Michael S. Karloff
Troy Water & Sewer Information
248-524-3370

Department of Public Works
500 West Big Beaver
Troy MI 48084

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City of Troy

1998 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Troy drinking water: Safe & Healthy

As part of the 1996 Amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule became effective September 1998. The CCR Rule requires all community water systems in the United States to prepare an annual water quality report and deliver it to all the water system's customers. The first annual report must contain 1998 data and must be delivered to all water customers no later than October 19, 1999. The CCR Rule was published in the Federal Register on August 19, 1998 and can be found at the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) website: ***www.epa.gov/epahome/rules.html***

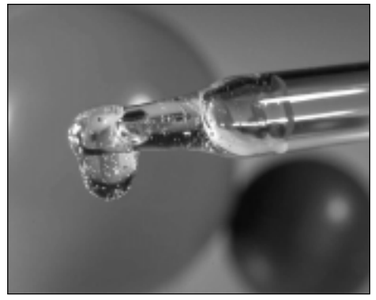
Troy surpasses all federal drinking water standards

Troy drinking water comes from the greatest freshwater supply in the world - the Great Lakes. Troy's water source is Lake Huron, the second largest of the Great Lakes. Huron is 206 miles long, 183 miles wide and 750 ft. at its deepest known measure. It holds approximately 850 cubic miles of water. Troy purchases its water from the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD). The department's system filters and treats the lake water at its plant in Port Huron before releasing it into the pipes that deliver Troy's water supply.

Within Troy, our water supply system consists of 500 miles of water main, over 5200 isolation valves, six master meter facilities, more than 26,000 water meters to serve our 85,000 residents, businesses and public facilities.

Troy consumes approximately five billion gallons of water per year. Our goal is to provide a safe, healthy water supply with quality service to our customers.

You should expect prompt, courteous response from our personnel to your requests for information and assistance. We confidently present this report to you as scientific evidence that your drinking water deserves high marks for health and quality.



If you have any questions about this report or Troy water service, please contact the Department of Public Works at 248-524-3370.

Glossary of terms

Unregulated contaminants are those for which Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Term	Definition/Explanation
AL (Action Level)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which water system must follow.
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units)	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. A guideline limit for turbidity is 1 NTU. For 5 NTU or above, a TT is required.
ppm (Parts per million)	One ppm is equivalent to milligram per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram. (One ppm is the equivalent of one second in 11.5 days)
ppb (Parts per billion)	One ppb is equivalent to microgram per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram. (One ppb is the equivalent of one second in 32 years)
TT (Treatment Technique)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	A family of four (4) halogenated organic chemicals. Reporting is based on running annual average
N/A (Not Applicable)	Not Applicable

Important Health Information

People with Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk of infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a disease-causing parasite that lives in the intestinal tract of many animals including dogs and cats. Symptoms of infection include diarrhea, abdominal cramps, headaches, nausea and vomiting. The disease is typically spread through contact with feces of an infected animal or person and consuming contaminated food or water. Cryptosporidium can be introduced into bodies of water by way of surface water runoff containing animal waste and sewerage discharge. The Detroit Water and Sewerage Department has been testing for Cryptosporidium since 1994 and has not detected it in any of our source water supplies.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

In 1998, DWSD had one monitoring violation. A monitoring violation is not an exceedence of an MCL or health standard. On July 19, 1998, a positive coliform sample was found at 1814 Joy Road sampling location. The regulations require confirmation of any positive result by re-sampling the location in question and sampling points surrounding the location within 24 hours of notification or the next business day. The re-sampling of the location should have taken place on July 22, 1998, but was deferred until July 23, 1998. All the samples were negative for coliform bacteria.

Lake Huron Water Treatment Plant Detected Contaminants Table (reported by the Detroit Water & Sewerage Department)

Contaminants	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Highest Detected level	Range Low	Range High	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation
Regulated Inorganic Chemicals									
Chromium	1993	ppb	100	**100**	**0.69**	0.470	0.69	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.	No
Copper	1995	ppm	1.3	**AI = 1.3**	**0.0014**	0	0.0014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	No
Selenium	1995	ppb	50	**50**	**3.70**	2.300	3.70	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.	No
Barium	1993	ppm	2	**2**	**0.019**	0.004	0.019	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	No
Nitrate	1993	ppm	10	**10**	**0.43**	0.26	0.43	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural soils.	No
Fluoride	1998	ppm	4	**4**	**1.17**	1.07	1.17	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	No
Regulated Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)									
TTHM	1998	ppb	0	**100**	**23.30**	16.67	23.30	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Regulated Turbidity									
Turbidity	1998	NTU	N/A	**TT of 5 NTU**	**0.40**	**0.00**	**0.40**	Soil runoff	No
		NTU	**Monthly % of samples meeting turbidity limits of 0.5 NTU (minimum is 95%)**			**100%**	**100%**		
			Annual Average Plant Turbidity 0.06 NTU						
Unregulated Contaminants									
Chloroform	1998	ppb	0.0	n/a	**15.1**	**6.6**	**19.4**		No
Bromodichloromethane	1998	ppb	0.0	n/a	**6.3**	**2.4**	**9.5**		No
Dibromochloromethane	1998	ppb	60	n/a	**1.9**	**0.4**	**3.7**	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No